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the organized farmer

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December 27, 1965, Edmonton, Alberta

No. 35

WHEAT — TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM

W. C. MacNamara, chief commissioner for the Canadian Wheat Board has told a meeting of delegates to the Alberta Wheat Pool convention in Calgary that uncertainties and delays of movement of grain from Vancouver are seriously injuring sales of Canadian grain overseas.

He suggested the gravest injury is with regard to traditional customers, who hesitate to book their requirements ahead with Canada because they fear this country's inability to deliver on time.

Mr. MacNamara said the west coast ports must be improved if Canada is to fully develop her future opportunities.

He said that the capacity of the port of Vancouver should be increased from 20 million bushels a month to 30 million. And he said that Vancouver grain movement should be a round-the-year capacity operation.

Mr. MacNamara suggested that more elevator facilities would be required, and that the railways must provide more cars, more motive power, and more yard packing to service a greatly increased flow of grain.

Some relief will be offered western producers, starting about now, because a number of cars now being used on the eastern haul will be switched to west coast movement as soon as navigation closes at Ft. William.

Mr. MacNamara admitted there were discrepancies between different areas and provinces in Western Canada.

However, he said, the Board's function is to sell grain to the best advantage and fulfil its commitments as nearly as possible on time.

Limited transportation facilities,

and pressing commitments to supply specific kinds and grades of grain, have made it necessary for the Board to draw excessive volumes from districts with the proper grades, and with the ability to move grain.

The commissioner said that traditional customers, such as Japan, Britain and Germany, would still be Canada's best markets with respect to wheat. But he said there is reason to believe the sales to Asia would continue to develop, and China particularly has indicated interest in supplies over a three-to-five-year period.

CBC PRESENTS — THIS BUSINESS OF FARMING

The CBC and the three prairie departments of agriculture will co-operate again in 1966 to present the farm tele-course "This Business of Farming."

The television course will be seen on CBC and all CBC affiliated stations in Alberta from

10:30 to 11:30 a.m. January 10th to 14th inclusive.

Local follow-up programs have been arranged for Lethbridge, Red Deer and Lloydminster. Many farmers have indicated in the past these follow-ups had a local touch

HOPE FOR THE HOPELESS

"Grain movement in Alberta to be given every consideration," states Mr. Emerson, president of the C.P.R. in reply to a telegram from F.U.A. president Paul Babey. Mr. Babey, sent the following telegram, on December 21, to N. R. Crump, chairman, C.P.R., "With the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, we request your fullest co-operation in an endeavour to bring grain shipments and deliveries from Alberta up to an equal basis with the other provinces. Present quotas show Alberta with 75% of its points still on a three bushel quota or less, as compared to 50% and 25% respectively in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The majority of these low quota points are in areas serviced by the C.P.R."

"With the usual seasonal slowdown over the holiday period, we do not expect too much change until after the New Year," adds Mr. Babey, "but we look hopefully forward to improved grain shipments in the New Year."

In addition to this a telegram received on Thursday, December 23 from the C.P.R., in Vancouver stated: "A large percentage of boxes unloaded Vancouver port area now being directed to Alberta points in an effort to equalize quotas."

D. H. Gailbraith,
Executive Assistant.

which they miss in the main network programs.

The theme of the program Monday, January 10th, is "Reducing the Risk."

Participants will be Duncan Hargrave, superintendent of Brooks Horticultural station; Les Reed, senior extension engineer in Alberta; Dianne Hammer, home design specialist of the department of Agriculture; and Peter McCalla,

supervisor of horticulture in this province.

The emphasis of this first program will be on the importance of a well planned farmstead, with attention being given to such outside factors as wind direction, drainage, water, drifting, roads, and farmstead beautification, and to the relation of the farm home to the rest of the farm.

Film examples from Leduc, Fort Saskatchewan, and Wetaskiwin will illustrate the principles of the program.

The theme on Tuesday, January 11th is "Wintering the Beef Herd." It will feature officials of the department of agriculture, and faculty of agriculture in Saskatchewan.

Attention will be given to the seriousness of past feed shortages, processes of winter feeding, and means of producing and storing feed.

On Wednesday, January 12th the program will concern "Small Farm Improvement." It will be co-ordinated by the Manitoba department of agriculture, and feature Bill Johnson, Doug Stevenson, and Pete Horner of that department.

The program will investigate alternative sources of income which are open to a small farm, with special attention to sheep and swine enterprises, and cream shipping.

The topic for Thursday, January 14th, will concern "Farm Business Organization" and relate this particular topic to the overall theme of the week.

Consideration will be given the various business arrangements that concern farmers, including estate planning and wills.

J. A. Brown, of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture, will complete the program with a summary of the week.

... At The Convention



George Sayle, president of UFA Co-op presents membership tour awards to director Harry Gordon, chairman of membership drive.



The president makes presentation to Anders Anderson, retiring vice-president, and Mrs. Bertie Anderson.



P. Shastri, director of tourism government of India presents president Paul Babey with a souvenir of India.



Hon. Harry Strom draws the winning ticket on Junior night.

GENERAL SCIENCES

Editorial

Must the Choice Be Famine?

It is hard for most Canadians to realize that at least half of the world's people are underfed, and that this situation is getting worse, but wherever we turn, the facts are before us. Mr. A. M. Runciman, president of United Grain Growers, in speaking to the Agricultural Institute of Canada on November 24th said, "We are on the edge of the biggest problem, call it a crisis, that the world has ever known; a world-wide food shortage."

The International Fertilizer Correspondent, a paper published in West Germany said recently, "the population of the world is increasing at the rate of 1.8% per year—doubling will take only 40 years. This means one million more people in the world each week."

To put it another way, this means 2½ new Canadas by this time next year.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture said in a recent bulletin: "By the end of this century the population of the world will likely be double what it is now. To achieve the nutrition targets established by the Third World Food Survey however, food production will have to increase four times."

Just what can be done about this? Several suggestions have been made.

First of all it has been pointed out that that there is very little new farm land left in the world. This means that the only way to produce more food is to increase the yield per acre. In North America and Western Europe, Lester R. Brown, an international agricultural economist, says yield-per-acre has been doubled in the past 25 years, due to better farming methods, better varieties, and greatly increased use of fertilizer. But in the backward countries, where the food is most needed, the increase in this same period has only been 7 or 8 per cent.

Secondly, the world's agriculture must be modernized and this means more education, more farm machinery, and far more use of fertilizers.

Thirdly, Dr. H. L. Trueman, executive director of the Canadian Hunger Foundation says that it will be necessary to set up a World Plan to combat the coming world famine, and plans are already underway for this.

In the fourth place, the idea of limiting population seems to be getting generally accepted. Professor Arnold Toynbee, a noted historian, says that the war against hunger cannot be won unless "this planet's hundred of millions of husbands and wives voluntarily decide to regulate the number of human births."

However, in the meantime we must get our farm lands and farm people geared to the job of producing all the food possible. I think Lester R. Brown has the right answer, and the one farmers will agree with. He says, "the most important single factor needed (to increase crop yields) is favorable prices for farm products."

There is no question about this. Give our farmers good prices for their grain and livestock, so that they can afford to modernize their operations, and production will go up. I suspect that this is more true in the backward countries. No farmer likes being inefficient. Give him a chance to make a profit so that he can improve his farming methods, and his yield will soon improve.

Like any other worker, the farmer likes to have a modern, well-equipped business to manage, and he likes to be well paid for his efforts.

—Bill Harper

OPEN FORUM

Andrew, Alberta,
November 30, 1965

The Editor:

The editorial in the November 8th issue of The Organized Farmer is without question an admission of the sins by the writer of the editorial on behalf of the FUA executive officers.

The Organized Farmer, as is

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understood, is an official organ of the FUA therefore the editorial is also an admission of the sins by the FUA as an organization.

In the initial years of organization of the FUA I remember very well how great a concern there was and how emphasis there was on the fact that the FUA must be non political totally and absolutely. As every one knows the convention membership most emphatically endorsed a resolution that FUA must be non political; that if it is to serve its purpose well, serve its farm members to the utmost, and in the proper light of its objectives and aims, it must be non-political. It was well recognized that it was the job of the political parties to do the politicking and certainly not the FUA. You will recall that the matter of naming the party was weighed and considered very carefully to make sure that no strings of politics were attached — that there be no identification with the UFA which was a political party or organization.

Why should a true farm organization dictate to the farmers what political affiliations they should make? Should it not be the objective of the FUA to get all the farmers into its union regardless of politics? No, our executive officers have let the FUA down in this respect. They have become more interested in Socialism, and review of the conditions—past and

present bear this out very well. Our presidents and vice-presidents of the FUA have very consistently been tinging our FUA organization with socialistic views, doctrines and politics. They have "gumption enough" (as the editorial read) to forsake the true, honest and proper perspective of the FUA objectives in favor of socialistic views. That seemed to be more important to them than real honest to goodness farm problems. Check the issues of The Organized Farmer of the last several months, and you will see the amount of emphasis laid on China's Communism as compared to the real farm issues right here in our own country of Canada.

Let's briefly review the politics of our leaders: Frank Maricle—a Communist candidate several times; Carl Stimpfle—a CCF candidate; Arnold Platt—an ardent supporter of the NDP or CCF; James Jackson—openly a socialist; Henry Young—an outspoken die-hard socialist and CCF candidate; Ed Nelson—a recent NDP candidate; Ted Chudyk—an NDP candidate two or three years ago; Mrs. Braithwaite—a recent NDP candidate. Our present president has in an implied way identified himself with socialism and NDP—you should hear him praise Russia and China—much more praise for them than for FUA itself. But the editorial tends to shield all this by inferences that the Hon. Strom, Hon. Ruste, Hon. Halmrast, Dr. Kindwt, J. Horner were members of the FUA. Yes, members—but not executive officers, not presidents and vice-presidents. They subscribed their membership in much the same way as many other farmers of different political affiliations other than Communist and NDP because they expected the FUA to be what it should be—a true farm movement free of any politics—like many other occupational unions or groups identify themselves—completely free of any political tinnge. They have a job to do for the membership and not play politics.

May I, in conclusion suggest that it would be a good idea for the FUA to sort of evaluate itself by way of a survey. I'd like to see how numerous the negative answers would be to a question something like this: Do you believe the FUA should associate itself with socialism as it has done? Do you believe that the FUA is doing everything possible to improve the economic status of its members.

I very strongly suggest that we should place the FUA in its proper perspective as soon as possible—completely and absolutely free of any political tinge or coloring. You would not need to do so much canvassing for membership then. Farmers would willingly subscribe their membership, just as they do in other occupational organizations.

Yours for a better day
for the farmers,

Peter G. Luchko.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Carl Stimpfle was C.C.F. candidate once—25 years ago. Henry Young was a C.C.F. candidate twice—25 and 17 years ago. The F.U.A. is only 17 years old. W. A. Platt has never been identified with the C.C.F. or N.D.P. While president of the F.U.A. he was approached by both major political parties to become their provincial leader. Frank Maricle has not been a director for 14 years and has not been a member for three years. Ted Chudyk is no longer a farmer.

Mr. Luchko also forgot to mention that two F.U.A. directors resigned a few years ago to become political candidates—Alfred Maszyk who sat as a Liberal M.L.A. and Wayne Anderson who was a Conservative candidate in the Lethbridge riding.

This information is provided in interests of accuracy and completeness.

U.N. CORNER

- "between countries which are opposed to each other in political or other fields, there is a vast amount of co-operation—little is said about this, a great deal is said about every point of conflict."—Nehru

U.N. SUCCESS STORIES

★ The doubling of total rice production in the United Arab Republic over pre-war yields, and the conversion of the country from importer to exporter of rice as a result of the introduction—with FAO help—of better varieties, and improved cultivation procedures.

* * *

★ The protection of the food crops of some 40 countries from the ravages of the desert locust, a program that FAO started with Expanded Program funds and later enlarged under the auspices of the Special Fund.

* * *

★ The 800,000 men, women and children—51% of the population of areas which were once malarious—who have been freed from the risk of this disease as a result of national campaigns, which the World Health Organization (frequently with UNICEF facilities) helped to plan and organize.

* * *

THE EXPERTS

★ In the 15 years since the UN Expanded Program began, about 13,500 technical assistant experts have been sent out on projects.

The experts have gone to 136 different countries and territories, and were recruited from 99 different nations and areas.

In 1964, there were 3,546 experts sent on projects, the largest number in any year since the program began. Most of the experts are on projects for the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations itself, and UNESCO.

Editor,
Organized Farmer:

When the annual Junior convention at Goldeye was proposed, our local felt this change would be detrimental to the Junior organization. The failure of the convention on July 2 and 3 as outlined in your editorial of August 27, indicates that our point is worthy of reconsideration.

The attendance of junior members at Farm Young People's Week remains at a level conducive to the democratic principles cited. When the annual meeting was held in conjunction with Farm Young People's Week most districts had sufficient representatives to elect their directors. This enabled the organization to function more efficiently on a provincial basis.

The Junior annual convention at Goldeye falls at the wrong time of year to have an effective meeting. Most juniors are involved in summer jobs at this time of the year. Your conclusion that those too busy farming should join the senior organization should be more carefully considered. These juniors too busy to attend, farm actively only during the summer months and are active and valued members of their locals.

The Junior FUA annual convention is an intricate part of the continuing success of our organization. Serious consideration should be given to the changing of the time and/or place of the annual meeting.

Conrich Junior FUA
Local 1001.

Attention: Locals

F.U.A. Local Secretaries who are collecting M.S.I. premiums are often responsible for substantial amounts of cash.

While it is almost unknown for a local secretary to fail to keep an accurate accounting of such monies and to turn them into proper hands, there is nevertheless, always that possibility in which case the members might find their M.S.I. premium unpaid, and themselves and their families without the necessary health insurance.

With this in mind, the F.U.A. board have made available a Blanket Schedule Fidelity Bond for locals to bond the secretaries and persons handling money for the locals' M.S.I. collections, if they so desire.

The annual premium is \$5.00 per \$1,000.00, minimum premium \$5.00.

To apply for this bond, clip and mail to:

Farmers' Union of Alberta,
9934 - 106 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Name of Local:.....

Mailing Address:.....

Local Number:.....

Amount of secretary bond:.....

NOTE: If your secretary is collecting M.S.I. premiums, only one bond is required.

Your Local Program Corner

Once each month this column will appear in *The Organized Farmer*. Here are programs designed especially for your local meetings. We hope you will make use of them and send a copy of your conclusions to central office.

THE CANADA PENSION PLAN

The Canada Pension Plan came into force in May, 1965.

It is compulsory for all types of employment **except** the following:

1. Employment by your spouse, or employment by mother, father or any other person who supports you but **does not pay you cash wages.**
2. Employment as a migratory worker — **farming** is included here — where you work less than \$250.00 a year from the same employer.

WHO IS COVERED

To be covered for a particular year, you must be between the ages of 18 and 70, and earn more than \$600.00 in that year if you are an employee, or at least \$800.00 in that year if you are self employed.

HOW DOES THE PLAN AFFECT THE FARMER

Contributions

Beginning January 1, 1966, every farmer whose net earnings (before exemptions) are at least \$800.00 a year must make contributions to the Pension Plan.

Your contributions are related to your earnings up to \$5,000.00 a year. If your earnings are higher, you pay the same contributions as the person who earns \$5,000.00.

\$600.00 of your annual earnings is exempt from contributions. To arrive at the amount you contribute, you firstly deduct \$600.00 from your net earnings (before exemptions) then calculate 3.6% of \$2,400.00 which is \$86.40 for that year.

The amount contributed to the Pension Plan is deductible from federal income tax.

If you do not file an income tax form, and you do not contribute, you will not qualify for a pension under the Pension Plan.

RETIREMENT PENSION

Retirement pensions are 25 per cent of what your annual earnings up to \$5,000.00 have averaged from age 18. Your earnings

are averaged over the number of years you might have contributed. If there are some years you may not have contributed, you are not disqualified for benefits, but your average earnings will be lower.

In 1967 you can apply for retirement pension at age 68, in 1968 you can apply at age 67, in 1969 you can apply at age 66, in 1970 and after you can apply at age 65. If you wish you can keep on contributing to age 70, and apply for your pension in full.

If you take your pension before age 70, you can earn up to \$900.00 a year without affecting it.

According to the tables, a person whose earnings are \$3,000.00 a year and who contributes to the Pension Plan for 40 years will have received in benefits approximately the same amount in five years. This means that it is financially beneficial to belong to the Pension Plan.

WIDOW'S PENSION

The amount of the pension which a widow may claim under the Canada Pension Plan varies with her circumstances, age the husband's average earnings.

Some women who receive a widow's pension may have also contributed to the Canada Pension Plan and be entitled to benefits in their own right.

If the widow dies the benefits go to the estate.

OLD AGE SECURITY PENSIONS

The \$75.00 a month pension presently available under the federal Old Age Security Act is payable **in addition** to the retirement pension provided by the Canada Pension Plan.

IMPORTANT

To be covered under the Plan you must obtain a Social Insurance number. Farmers can obtain them from their local post offices. This is for the purpose of keeping accurate records. Since names and addresses are subject to change, each person's record must be identified by his own permanent, unique number.

Table of Monthly Retirement Pensions Commencing During Early Years of Plan, not including Old Age Security Pension

Average Monthly Earnings	\$100.00	150.00	200.00	250.00	300.00	350.00	400.00	416.67
1st year	\$ 2.50	3.75	5.00	6.25	7.50	8.75	10.00	10.42
1st two years	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	20.83
1st three years	7.50	11.25	15.00	18.75	22.50	26.25	30.00	31.25
1st four years	10.00	15.00	20.00	25.00	30.00	35.00	40.00	41.67
1st five years	12.50	18.75	25.00	31.25	37.50	43.75	50.00	52.08
1st six years	15.00	22.50	30.00	37.50	45.00	52.50	60.00	62.50
1st seven years	17.50	26.25	35.00	43.75	52.50	61.25	70.00	72.91
1st eight years	20.00	30.00	40.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00	83.33
1st nine years	22.50	33.75	45.00	56.25	67.50	78.75	90.00	93.75
1st ten years and thereafter	25.00	37.50	50.00	62.50	75.00	87.50	100.00	104.17

For further information obtain the booklet "The Canada Pension Plan" from the Department of National Revenue, Taxation Division, Ottawa. If you require specific or personal information, please contact the F.U. & C.D.A. office and we will obtain the information for you.

University of Alberta presents . . .

HOME STUDY PROGRAM IN "FUNDAMENTALS IN FARM BOOKKEEPING"

The course consists of a handbook which includes lesson material and exercises to be completed by the student and mailed to qualified markers at the University of Alberta. The purpose of this Correspondence Course is to teach farm bookkeeping, fundamentals of underlying principles of farm record keeping, rather than the methods for using specific record books. It can be considered as an introduction to farm bookkeeping.

Total cost including the handbook, correction of lessons and mailing charges is \$12.50 per study course.

For further information write to:

Agricultural Supervisor, Department of Extension,
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

FOWLER REPORT ON BROADCASTING IN CANADA

Many Canadians worry about our country becoming dominated by the United States. Much of our business and a very large part of our natural resources are owned or controlled by foreign capital.

This has its bright side. Our resources are developed more quickly, providing more jobs for Canadians, both in the industry concerned, and in the industries which support it—transportation, supplies, food, and others.

The dark side shows that these industries are controlled to produce a profit which is drained off to reward this foreign capital; that the resources are often exploited, leaving Canada with a worn out area or industry, or even a city, to rehabilitate, with resultant economic and social problems which may be long-lasting and serious. There are also serious political repercussions from time to time.

A somewhat similar problem exists with regard to radio and TV—the most powerful mass communication media the world has ever known.

No society has ever become truly great, or truly civilized, until it has developed its own great music, literature, art, and national institutions.

To do this, Canada must provide its own writers, musicians, artists and architects with opportunities to develop their talents, so that Canada will not be a shadow of U.S., Britain, or France, but will be Canadian—a member of the world community, offering our own distinctive contribution to that community.

Our air-waves, through radio and TV, offer the greatest available opportunity of doing this. Every day, and especially every evening, Canadian artists could be heard and seen in millions of Canadian homes, through the medium of radio and TV.

Are they?

The Fowler Report on broadcasting in Canada Says (page 11) "In 1963 the Canadian people spent \$218,499,836 to purchase broadcasting services—private radio and television broadcasters received almost 111,800,444. The CBC received just over \$106,700,000 made up of \$82,400,000 in federal grants and \$24,300,000 from net advertising revenues."

In reference to the privately operated radio and TV stations, the report also says (page 371) "payments . . . for artists and other talent fees seem to be very small in relation to commercial revenue . . . about \$4,300,000 in 1963, which is only \$100,000 more than in 1961, while revenue climbed from \$87,100,000 to \$111,200,000 in the same period."

These figures are revealing. They prove what we all know—that much of the time of privately owned radio and TV is taken up by broadcasting U.S. programs, which, they are paid to carry.

They do this because they must operate at a profit. But what does this do to the development of our Canadian talent, and to the development of Canada as a grown-up member of the world family of nations?

It certainly does not help!

—Bill Harper

AUTO INSURANCE

Figures compiled from insurance company records show the frequency and cost of "third party" accidents for various classes of drivers. The figures represent damage to other people, their cars or property, and do not reflect the cost of damage to the drivers own car.

The figures are collected on a cross-Canada basis and represent the years 1962, 1963 and 1964.

The show that:

- A car which is driven to work is, on the average, 20 to 30 per cent more likely to cause an accident than one which is not driven to work;

- A car which is driven by a person or family, who has had an accident in the past year is 50 to 100 per cent more likely to cause an accident than one driven by a person who has not had an accident for three or more years. The accident will cost, on the average, up to \$85 more;

- A car which is driven principally by a single man under 25 with no years accident free is 3½ times as likely to cause an accident, as one driven by a man over 25, without accidents, who doesn't drive to work. The accident will cost almost \$200 more;

- Even the best drivers have accidents. Sixty-six out of every thousand "best" drivers will have an accident, for which their insurance company will pay, within the next year;

- Single men under 25 who drive their own cars cause 50 per cent more accidents than married men under 25.

F.U.A. FEES

The annual convention has approved an increase in FUA membership fees to \$10 per year.

The convention approved an amendment to a resolution proposed by district 9. The amended, and approved, resolution reads: "Resolved that the FUA membership fee be \$10.00 per unit."

Two other fee-increase proposals were turned down.

One would have provided for a recurring increase of \$1.00 per year. The second would have tied the size of the fee to the size of the land holding, and resulted in an assessment of \$3.00 per quarter section, up to a maximum of \$10.00 per unit.

There was considerable debate of all the fee proposals.

The new fee takes effect November 1, 1966, with the end of the current membership year.

This action brings the FUA fee into line with that levied by two neighboring farm unions—both the Saskatchewan and Montana farm unions have a \$10.00 fee.

Farm leaders here have argued for some time that a fee increase was essential if the FUA was going to carry out the minimum responsibilities which have been assigned it.



Ranchers on '65 tour study farm methods while wives shop, sightsee.

Come on the 4th Annual Farmers and Ranchers tour to New Zealand and Australia

On Jan 12, fly away to the summerlands of the South Pacific for a wonderful holiday, including a close look at farm and livestock operations.

On this 3-week tour, you'll find all the details have been carefully worked out. Hotels are booked, transportation is all arranged, guides are on hand to take you on sight-seeing trips.

While "down under", you'll drive through some of the world's top farming areas. You'll meet with sheep and cattle experts, talk over mutual problems with local farmers.

Included in your tour are visits to the Kuakura Animal Research Station; Yankoo Experimental Farm; Hawkesbury Agricultural College; other places of interest.

There's lots of time for fun too. Go fishing and golfing amid New Zealand's spectacular scenery. Swim at Australia's world famous beaches. Shop and sightsee in big cosmopolitan cities like Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne.

Total cost is \$2,059 from Toronto, \$2,081 from Montreal. This includes jet economy round trip fare, hotels (double occupancy), sight-seeing, many meals, guide.

For a free brochure with complete itinerary, mail coupon below, visit your nearest Canadian Pacific office or see your travel agent.

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WORLD'S MOST COMPLETE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

MARKETING BOARDS

The need for producer-controlled marketing boards in Canada has been recognized since the late 1920's. The B.C. Tree Fruit Growers Board was set up in 1927, and in the early 1930's several big Alberta ranchers requested the federal government to help establish a meat marketing board. This, however, never came about.

A number of boards were established in several provinces during the 30's, but the law was not clear as to whether the provinces or the dominion government had the right to control them. This matter was finally cleared up in the late 1940's when the federal government delegated their power to the provinces. It was not until 1955 that the Alberta government, under heavy pressure from the farm organizations, finally enacted their "Marketing of Agricultural Products Act."

While this act made it legally possible for producers to set up their own marketing boards, the voting regulations of the Act made a successful vote almost impossible. As a result only one board has been set up in Alberta—a board which negotiates for producers in the marketing of their crop of canning peas.

An attempt was made to set up an egg marketing board in 1957 and again in 1958, but the voting regulations defeated the effort in spite of a very substantial percent of votes in favor.

After 10 years of steady protest on the part of farm producers, the provincial government recently brought other parts of this Act up-to-date and has now promised to change the voting regulations also.

The results have been rather startling. The provincial department of agriculture recently published the following information: "D. H. McCallum, chairman of the Alberta Agricultural Products Marketing Council reports that the commodity associations for broilers, potatoes, hogs, eggs, turkeys and honey have recently submitted marketing plans or sought information from the Council on some of their marketing problems."

Some of these six producer groups have their plans in the final stages. Others are making serious studies of the possibilities.

Could anything show more clearly that Alberta farm producers do want marketing boards, once the legislation makes such action possible?

Local Hi-Lites

Heath Local #703 FWUA met in December at the home of Mrs. F. M. Ford and Mrs. N. Ford, and developed projects to help several charities in the area, including retarded children of Lloydminster, the Unitarian Service Committee, and the Battle River Lodge and Wainwright Municipal Hospital at Wainwright.

Griffin Creek Local #202 FWUA met at the home of president Mrs. Mrs. H. Webb, at Brownvale, and elected a new executive. Mrs. Webb was re-elected president. Vice-president is Mrs. A. Bast, and directors are Mrs. Bimm, Mrs. Sorenson, and Mrs. Eastman. The local has purchased 100 place settings of dinner dishes and silverware for use at the hall, and is looking ahead to more improvements at the hall.

Wild Rose Local #1008 FWUA met at the home of president Mary Stringer and named delegates to the FUA convention, and representatives to attend curling club and home and school meetings.

AROUND AGRICULTURE

A REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS IN THE INDUSTRY

Face Flies Found

For the first time, in 1964, face flies were found in the prairie provinces. K. R. Depner of the Lethbridge research station believes they will soon reach Alberta, and asks farmers to advise him immediately if they find the insects. Face flies cluster on the faces of cattle, especially around the eyes and mouth, and may play some part in the transmission of disease.

Store More Water

The Provincial Water Resources Branch will intensify a long range plan of stream diversion and river improvement which it will call the Prairie Rivers Improvement and Management Evaluation. The plan is basically designed to store water in headwater areas and distribute the stream flow generally by appropriate diversions, keeping in mind that southern areas of the provinces will always require an added share of the water distribution. The program should provide a consistent winter flow in all rivers, and a control of pollution, a break on flood waters, and an increase in the amount of hydro-electric energy generated.

N.F.U. Health Conferees

An eight person delegation represented the National Farmers' Union at the National Health Services Conferences, sponsored by 21 national organizations at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa in late November. The conference sought to focus attention on Canadian health problems, and provide a national forum for discussion of recommendations contained in the Hall Royal Commission Report on Health Services. The NFU advocated adoption of a publicly administered, universal medical care insurance program. Members of the delegation were Vern Lahey, Ft. St. John, B.C.; Paul Babey of Edmonton; Herb Andresen, Winnipeg; Mrs. Margaret Oliver, Oberon, Manitoba; Walter Miller, Tera, Ontario; Mrs. Veronica Ockshek, Stirling, Ontario; Ellard Powers, Beachburg, Ontario; and Mrs. Beatrice Trew, Lemsford, Sask. Two Saskatchewan doctors, Dr. S. Wolfe, and Dr. Stanley Rands, accompanied the delegation.

Agricultural Research

The provincial government will establish a \$500,000 trust fund and provide an annual grant of \$100,000 to \$200,000 for the expansion of agricultural research at the University of Alberta. This would be the first time that the faculty of agriculture has been granted a specific budget for research. This trust fund may receive grants in support of research from government agencies, foundations, commercial organizations, commodity groups, professional associations, and individuals. These contributions may be for specific projects, or in support of general agriculture research.

Atkinson Advises

Roy Atkinson, president of the National Farmers' Union, has been named to the advisory committee of the Canadian Wheat Board. He was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Alf Gleave, of Biggar, Sask. The advisory committee assists the Wheat Board in all aspects of marketing activities, and usually meets with the board several times in a year. Members are appointed as individuals, rather than as representatives of organizations, and serve on behalf of all the grain producers of Western Canada.

Wheat Output Grows

World production of wheat set an all time high in 1964, and seems to be growing steadily in response to an increasing demand for food grains to keep pace with population growth. A. R. Stevens, secretary of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producer, told the annual meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates in Calgary that this world condition is changing the pattern of Canadian wheat exports.

Pool Re-elects Directors

Retiring directors Nelson Malm of Vauxhall, Alan Macpherson of Delia, Arne Johnson of Camrose and Frank White of Spirit River were all re-elected as directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool during the Pool convention in early December. Other members of the board not up for re-election, are Keith Rosenberger of Balzac, George Braithwaite of Red Deer, and G. L. Harrold of Lamont.

Fund Exceeds \$5,000

Total contributions to the Eastern Drought Relief Fund have passed the \$5,000,000 Established by the National Farm Union, the fund is designed to purchase feed grain for the relief of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec farmers who are suffering from the effects of a four-year drought. Several donations have come from rural municipalities. One individual donation was a \$10 family allowance cheque, from a Chamberlain housewife who explained she had been "a very grateful recipient of the generosity of the people from the east during our drought years of the 30's." So far, all contributions have come from Saskatchewan.

MOST CASH EVER

Alberta Wheat Pool Patronage Refunds and Reserve Purchases, this season, will put \$2,766,162 cash into members' hands. This is the highest cash distribution to members in the Pool's history!

Pool Delegates have authorized:

Reserve purchases from members	\$1,162,174
Cash portion of patronage refund	1,603,988
Total Cash Payments	2,766,162
New Reserves issued	801,979
Total Patronage Refund	\$3,568,141

Per bushel savings on deliveries to Pool elevators are:

Wheat, Flax, Rapeseed, Mustard	5.028
Oats, Barley, Rye	2.514

A Refund of 2½% will be made on the cash value of Fertilizer purchases. (Non-members may qualify for patronage refunds by making membership application before January 31, 1966)



ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
Farmer-Owned Co-operative